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4. Violation of any of these instructions makes the violator subject to 24-hour transfer back to the Soviet Union, where he is placed under immediate arrest. An ambassador has no right to exercise leniency once a violation of instructions becomes known to him. Though all powers in his area are concentrated in his hands, he himself is under constant surveillance. Should there be a suspicion of a desire for defection on the part of a person being sent back to the USSR, someone will be assigned to escort the returnee to the border. Though this is done on a necessarily informal basis, the escort himself is subject to 10 years' prison should his man effect an escape.
5. There can be no mitigating circumstances when a violation is made. It would not matter if the person being returned was indispensable in his work. Even if his violation consisted of an incognito relation with a simple streetwalker where there could be little security risk, the consequences would be unavoidable.
6. Naturally, there is a great desire on the part of diplomatic personnel to have an occasional short relief from the constant surveillance of his fellow workers. For those who have been in a particular locality for a long time and have acquired language facility, there are occasional opportunities to slip away for a half-hour period while travelling about the town on official business. However, such instances are quite rare.
7. Spetsotdel workers, who handle diplomatic correspondence, are subject to higher standards of discretion than other workers.
8. The tendency of Soviet employees abroad to fraternize is combatted in the following ways:
 - (a) All persons being sent abroad have relatives in the USSR who can be used as hostages.
 - (b) Usually, there are unmarried Soviet girls in each foreign legation. Bachelors are encouraged to cultivate their company. Should a relationship arise, they will be encouraged to marry, but they would be allowed to continue to see each other should one or the other be unwilling to marry.
 - (c) Soviets who are stationed abroad are paid comparatively attractive salaries. While they do not have the opportunity to enjoy the money abroad, there is the possibility of accumulating goods which can be sold in the USSR and assure a source of money upon their return. Most Foreign Service employees are very anxious to remain in the positions they have, and will very scrupulously avoid doing anything to endanger these positions.
9. Soviet workers abroad are under constant surveillance. When travelling to another city, they are instructed which hotel to check in to. An agent is maintained in such a hotel to observe the movements of Soviets who may be stopping. I heard of an instance of a Soviet stopping in a town on official business. One night in the hotel where he was stopping, he drank excessively and had to go to the men's room to vomit. Someone reported on his condition and he was sent back to the USSR within two days.

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